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summary and criticism of detached portions of Austin's teachings detracts from the independent value of Professor Clark's book, for which Austin's own work seems to be a prerequisite. A teacher desiring to put into the hands of his pupils a dogmatic statement of the elements of jurisprudence, in which the secondary conceptions of Roman lawyers find a place beside the modern fundamentals, will turn, as hitherto, to Professor Holland's well-known volume. Perhaps this objection hardly takes account of the fact that the writer, who tells us in his preface that "most of the material in this book was first put together for lectures," is addressing himself especially to English students; yet one cannot avoid thinking that he has adhered too closely to the form of his lectures and is still addressing himself rather to his own students than to a wider public.

We read also in the preface: "I cannot claim, for my views, the authority of an Austin, or of an Ihering; I only venture to say that, if readers will look up my references, they will generally find something which will enable them to form an opinion of their own." Probably most readers, while acknowledging the helpfulness of the abundant footnotes, will attribute more value to the text than is here claimed for it, and will only wish that the author had chosen to be more explicit and positive in the statement of his views.

W. H. Kirk.

LANDMARKS OF A LAWYER'S LIFETIME. By THERON G. STRONG. New York: DODD, MEAD & COMPANY. 1914. pp. 552.

Mr. Strong's book is not, as its name might suggest, either an autobiography or an account of the events of a typical career. It is rather a collection of what he appropriately terms "freehand sketches of notable lawyers and interesting incidents amid the passing show of the courts," constituting an informal history of the past forty years of the legal profession in the State of New York. It may well be doubted whether anyone could be found better qualified for this work than the author. His immediate ancestry includes judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of New York, and inferior courts of both jurisdictions. Practically the entire modern history of the law is within the author's personal knowledge. He first appeared before the Court of Appeals in 1873, three years after its organization in the present form; he became a member in 1872 of the Association of the Bar, which, founded in 1870, immediately became a vital factor in legal affairs. He has seen the appearance within the legal field of title companies and liability insurance companies, fountain pens, rubber bands, typewriters, and stenographers. And the development of the law itself during the past forty years is indicated by the text-writers whose works were first issued during that period: Benjamin, Dillon, Perry, Wharton, Bigelow, Schouler, Freeman, High, Daniel, Cooley, Jones, Morawetz, Pomeroy, Cook, Foster. The reports of the Federal Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which totalled fifty when the author's father began practice in 1826, and aggregated 315 in 1870, when the author was admitted, grew, during the period covered by his book, to some 1700, according to his calculation. With the men whose briefs or opinions formulated this tremendous body of law, the volume is mainly occupied.

A few of the chapters, particularly "The Modern Law Office" and "The Lawyer's Recreations," seem open to the criticism of being pad-

ded. The reader, moreover, may perhaps find somewhat monotonous the long list of the perfections of the characters described; this, however, is probably attributable rather to their virtues than to the author's fault. Certainly the portraits are not lacking in individuality, and comic relief is not wholly absent. Although by no means a code of ethics or "Young Lawyer's Handbook," the volume contains many hints for the edification and profit of the practitioner. But its chief attraction is, as it should be, the little familiar glimpses of the lawyer's life as it used to be. Those were, indeed, very different days when, in the third year of his practice, the author's father was able to save \$227 out of his total income of \$670, sharing with his student-clerk the living accommodations of a small room behind his office. That clerk, one may suppose, was well stocked with the legends and traditions of the New York Bar to a degree not to be hoped for in the case of one whose apprenticeship is served within the walls of a law school, and who is more familiar with the personalities of Mansfield or Ellenborough than with those of Folger or Rappallo. Mr. Strong's book is designed to fill this void for the younger generation, as well as to rekindle the memories of men of his own years.

Arthur B. Brenner.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CARRIERS. Second Edition. By DEWITT C. MOORE. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER & Co. 1914. Three Volumes. pp. cclxxii, 2444.

The value of this new edition of Moore on Carriers to the profession may be judged from the table of cases, two hundred and twelve pages set double column in smaller type than is usual. It is as a first aid in finding authorities on a given point that this reviewer expects to find this three volume second edition most valuable in practice, if his experience in using the one volume first edition is any criterion.

The title page shows the scope of the topics covered: "A Treatise of the Law of Carriers as administered by the Courts of the United States, Canada and England, covering the principles and rules applicable to carriers of goods, passengers, live stock, common carriers, connecting carriers, and interstate and international transportation by land and water, and the methods and procedure for their enforcement, furnishing a practical guide to litigants in the jurisdictions named."

The author does not always show the greatest comprehension of the relations of the rules of law which he brings together. The development is often without the order which the logic of the situation would seem to indicate. The chapter on Common Carriers, for example, might be described, if one were inclined to be unfriendly, as desultory. On the other hand, the treatment of the course of the law defining the exercise of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission is surprisingly good, having in mind the difficulties of marshalling these decisions within one chapter.

To make this work, greatly enlarged as it is, easily accessible to the lawyer, there is a comprehensive table of contents repeated in blocks in the chapter headings, a copious general index covering both text and notes, and an appendix giving the text of the Act to Regulate Commerce, as amended, and Acts Supplementary thereto, revised to January 1, 1914.

Bruce Wyman.